## CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

FLOWERS FOR THE WIDE WORLD. The Einds, Origin, Culture, Treatment, and Lovely Products of the Mont Interest-ing of Plants-Some Special Information.

The chrysanthemum is to-day perhaps the most popular of all garden plants, for it is everybody's plant. It thrives well in city or country gardens, is of the easiest possible cultivation, a vigorous grower and generous bloomer, and out of doors it comes into flower in October and November, a season when, apart from some late tritomas, pot marigoids, and sweet alyssum, we have very few other blossoms in our open-air gardens. In our windows or greenhouses we can prolong the chrysanthe mum season through December; and it affordaus such a large variety of flowers, from the tiny Chusan daisies, about half an inch across, to the gorgeous blossoms of the Jap-

anese varieties, six to ten inches wide, The chrysanthemum is indigenous to China and Japan, where it is pretty generally distributed; at the same time there is much un-certainty in determining the different species from which our garden varieties have sprung, for chrysanthemums have been cultivated in the gardens in the Celestial Empire and the Flowery Land from time immemorial, and degenerate varieties of cultivated forms have, for centuries past, become widely naturalized, Only two distinct species are now recognized by botanists, namely, C. indicum (the pompone), G. morifolium (the Chinese), and C. morifolium var gracile (from Japan), Gardeners, however, they have demonstrated time and time again that all the different types of these chrysanthemums may be raised from seed saved from of the continuous intercrossing by natural and artificial means that has been going on among these plants for many years.

The chrysanthemum is the national badge of Japan, and nowhere else has its cultivation reached such perfection, or are its finer varieties more zealously guarded. Common varieties are plentiful enough in the gardens of the masses, and easily procurable, but the choicer varieties are confined to the imperial gardens and the gardens of the nobility, and cannot be obtained by outsiders for love or money. Of recent years, however, by one means or another, some of these select varieties are finding their way westward. Among them may be mentioned Mrs. Alpheus Hardy, Louis Bochmer. Kiota, Neesima. Gioriosum, and Lilian B. Bird. The chrysanthemum is usually displayed on the lacquered ware for which Japanese are so eminent. Indeed, it figures largely as a decorative subwork. Mr. C. Harman Payne of London tells Mr. Louis Gonsse, an eminent authority on Japanese art. has in his collection of Japanese curiosities a silken robe, manufactured so far back as the middle of the teenth century of our era, in which is woven a heraldic form of chrysanthe-mum almost identical with that used at the present day by the Mikado as his crest and official seal. Further evidence of its antiquity is found in the Founds collection of Oriental pottery at the British Museum, where there is a dish of Chinose porcelain decorated with chrysanthenums in an archaic style, bearing the mark of the period. Seven-tih, equivalent to our date 1425-1436.

to our date 1423-1436."

The advent of the Oriental chrysanthemum into European gardons is imperfectly known, but Jakob Breyne, a lotanist and merchant of Jantzig, in one of his works tublished in 1689, tells us that the Chinese chrysanthemum was then in additional and the chrysanthemum was logram was made by Jrr. Heary F. Walcott of into European gardens is imperfectly known, but Jakob Brewne a lotanist and merchant of tells us that the Chinese Chrysanthemus was teen in cutivatio. In some of the combrated agarden plant in Europe from that thus till 1854, when we dut it grown in the Apothema and the tells of the combrated agarden plant in Europe from that thus till 1854, when we dut it grown in the Apothema and the tells of the combrated agarden plant in Europe from that the till 1854, when we dut it grown in the Apothema and the tells of the Chinese and the tells of the Chinese and th

anthemum shows in Japan date from A. D. 900, having been organized by the Emperor Ouds.

OTHER SPECIES OF CHEYSANTHEMUMS.

The beautiful but pernicious white weed of our hay fleids is a true chrysanthemum, namely, C. Leucanthemum, and since a year or two gardeners have secured a semi-double variety of it. Another hardy garden plant is C. Maximum, which florists appreciate for its large white flowers in late summer. The funsian turfing daisy (C. Tetahatcherut is esteemed in rockerles and as edgings, and to form a green sward under thin shading trees. The crown daisy (C. Coronatum and the tricolor daisy (C. Carmatum), both natives of northern Africa, are common annuals in most every one's garden. The marguerites, or Paris daisies, grown in pots for their flowers in winter, are C. Frutesceus. And the com marigoid of European grain fields, a beautiful flower but great pest, is C. Seydum. It is one of the European prains which we may expect shall yet be introduced to this country in such a way as to become a weed with us. Florists cultivate a largedform of it called grantiforum.

THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The DIFFERENT TYPES OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

These are known as Japanese, Chinese, and Pompone, and they are again subdivided into large and small flowe ed forms, incurved and reflexed forms, and anomone-centred forms of all three. But, while extreme cases in the three sading classes are very marked, intermediate forms occur when it is almost impossible to decide in which class to rank them—there is no rigid line of demarcation between them. The Japanese varieties have very large, loosely arranged, or broad-apreading blossoms, ribbon like, twisted, fluted or quilled or long or short, according to variety. And a large number of this group, when fully open, are only semi-double. The Chinese incurved flowers should be nearly globular and have broad, smooth, regularly arranged petals; and the reflexed flowers should be perfectly circular in outline, full double, hemischeroidal is form, and with broad overlapping florets. The pompones should be fashioned like the Chinese forms and very double. They are chiefly characterized by the smallness of their blossoms, which varies from half an inch to two inches scross. Anemone flowers have regularly formed quilled florets in the middle of the blossoms and an outer band of flat, horizontally arranged ray florets.

The Japanese varieties are, usually, very vigoness growers, and little subject to disease; THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

the Chinese sorts, as a rule, are of more restricted habif, and a little more liable to the ravages of mildew than the other, and the pompones are the atockiest, most floriferous and hardiest of all, and they are the ones we meet with as hardy perennials in old gardens.

A few years ago single-bowered varieties, such as the Asa Gray, America, J. Y. Murkland, and Mrs. Gubbins, were very popular, and certainly many of them were very beautiful, but they are now losing layer. About 85 per cent, of all the chrysanthemums raised from reed have single or at most semi-double flowers, and sithough many of them are elegant and very pretty there is a commonness about them that is distasteful to connoissours.

WHY CALLED ARTEMESIAS?
In rural districts chrysanthemums are often called ar emesias, but why is not very clear.
Attemesias is the botanical generic name for

Attemestas is the botanical generic name for wormwood, a uthernwood, mugwort, and tarragon, and although all belong to the great composite family of idents, the artemesias are not very closely related to the cirysanthemums nor do they look like them, but there is some similarity in their strong seented or tasted foliage. Nor do the old authors refer the crystanthemum to the genus Artemesia, but several of them included it in Anthemis, Matricaria, or Fyrethrum. PRAGRANCE IN CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Chrysanthemum leaves smell like chamo-mile, but their flowers are, generally, almost odorless. A few varieties, however, are re-markable for having fragrant blossoms; still it must be admitted the perfume is rather faint. Among the sorts bearing sweet scented flow-ers are Mrs. Akers Allen. Nymphas, Progne, Dr. Sharp, Faust, and Callingfordi.

Br. Sharp, Faust, and Cailingfordil.

Now to Propagate Chrysanthemums.

A fresh stock of plants should be gotten up every year, for young plants, as a rule, are thrittler and produce finer flowers than do old one. The common way is to lift, divide and replace the old roots in early spring, or take strong, well-rooted sprouts from the sides of the old plant and set them out. Gardeners and florists who have greenhouse or hotbed accommodation usually renew or increase their stock from cuttings of the young shoots; and this method may be practised by any one after the 1-t of April, when the cuttings may be inserted firmly in pots or flats filled with sandy material and kept moderately moist, shaded, andwarm in the window, frame, or out of doors, according to circumstances and time of year.

Chrysanthemums are as easily raised from seed as are thina asters, feverlus, or Indian pinks. Sow the seeds in pots or shallow boxes allow with light soil and stand it in the window of a warm room or in a hotbed or greenhouse, as one would tomato plants. If the seeds are sown in this way carly in spring, and the seed lings, after they come up a little, are pricked old singly into other pots or boxes, then gradually hardsned, and planted out in the open garden early in May, all, or, at least, most of them will bloom the next fall.

The young plants raised from division, side sprouts, and cuttings continue to be identical in kind with their parents, but in seedlings we never except to find anything closer than a family likeness, or any two allke. Indeed, from seed saved from any one plant we may raise flowers of the various classes and all the colors peculiar to the race, and while some may be very good others may be very inferior. But seedlings generally have an excellent constitution and when in bloom make a fine display, tasting seedlings generally have an excellent constitution and when in bloom make a fine display, there is of the various classes and all the colors peculiar to the race, and while some may be very good others HOW TO PROPAGATE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Irom seed.

M. Bernet of France in 1830 saved seed and grew therefrom the first seedling chrysanthemums ever raised in Europe. In 1836 an amateur in the Island of Jorsey also raised some seedlings. But it was not till 1843, when M. Salter of Versailles began to save seed and grow seedlings, that horticultural varieties began to increase rapidly. As chrysanthemums do not readily ripen seed in England, very little had been done here till within the last six or-seven years in the way of increasing varieties from seed.

But chrysanthemums ripen their seeds splendidly in this country, and now from here all the markets of Europe are largely supplied with seed, and to a considerable extent with seedlings. The first attempt at raising seed or seedlings in this country, so far as we can learn was made by Dr. Henry P. Walcott of Deston in 1876, and Dr. W. has ever since continued to be an earnest worker in this field. John Thorne, W. K. Harris, E. M. Allen, Edwin Fewkes, Spanding, Bailock, Hill, Benedict, and others have also done good service in the same direction.

These young plants may be grown along in pots, pluringed out of doors, or after boing properly rocted, they may be manted out till September or October, and then lifted and potted.

How To GET LARGE FLOWERS.

By disbudding and liberal feeding. Just as soon as the young flower buds can be seen well thin them out, leaving only one to three of the plumpest and most perfect ones on each shoot, for there is more pleasure into one large fluely formed flower than in a whole bunch of indifferent blossoms. We often see flowers of Chinese varieties that are four to five inches in diameter and four inches high in the middle, and although six to seven inches across is a good size for Japanese sorts, some varieties, as President Arthur and Robert Bottomly, when well grown, measure eight to nine inches across, and in 1888 thooms of Mrs. Frank Thompson measuring 105, inches across were exhibited at Orange, N. J. and last November, at Indianapolis, blooms of cyclone measuring eleven inches across were exhibited at Orange, N. J. and last November, at Indianapolis, blooms of cyclone measuring since inches across were exhibited. But large as these blossoms may appear unto us, they sink into insignificance when compared with the flowers grown in the imperial gardens in Japan, where each bloom measures fifteen to sixteen inches in diameter: in order to obtain such large flowers each plant is resiricted to one blossom.

INSECT PESTS AND MILDEW.

The black aphis, green fly, thrips, red spider, and hoppors affect the plants above ground, and entworms and May bug grubs under ground. For the advoce ground insects, washing the infested parts with a weak solution of whate-oil soap and tobacco under is the common remedy. The washing should be done with a sponge or by syrinning, and repeated two or three times a week till the insects disapear. Also acommon remedy for most of these pests is to moisten the plants, and then dust them over alth fresh tobacco dust or Scotch snuff, and repeat this dusting two or three times.

The larve of the lad

chry-anthemums, and which lives on vegetable matter.
Cutworms, May-bug grubs, and other larve that live in the ground cut the roots and bore into the base of the stems. This causes the plants to wilt and reveal the presence of the depredators, which should then be searched for and, if found, destroyed.
Middew is a fungus disease that attacgs the leaves and young shoots, and is more virulent up-in some kinds, notably the incurved Chinese sorts, than upon others, especially the luxuriant Japanese varieties; and it is more prevalent after midsummer than in the early part of the year. Damin, dull, or cold, raw, changeable weather is conducive to its existence. Dusting the affected parts freely with suiphur is a partial remedy, but there is no period antidote, Dr. H. P. Walcott, in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1883, also rec-

ommends the compound of sulphur with guick-lime. In water, called water of Grison. It is made as follows: One pound of sulphur, one pound of quicklime, and these quarts of water are boiled ten minutes in an irou pot. It should stand until it has settled, when the top should be poured off and bottled, and when used, di-luted with 100 parts of water." The plants should be sprayed overhead with this solution.

be poured on and bottled, and wash used, dishould be sprayed overhead with this solution.

Theatment in The fall.

In order to enjoy chipsanthemums in their finest condition consistent with the means at our command, some provision should be made to encourage them to bloom abundantly and to save them from serious damage by frost or rain while they are in bloom. In mild localities, as on Long Island, Staten Island, and in the neighborhood of the seacoast hereabouts generally, we seldom have a killing frost before the middle of November. Hence, secure a gorgeous display of chrysanthemums in our open-air gardens, but even here we have got to protect them against cold or strong winds. And to do this, if the plantasic growing in open or exposed parts of the garden, they may be lifted carefully and with good roots and a bail of earth attached to their roots and transplanted close up against the sheltered or sunny side of the house or other building. And though the planta need lots of room while growing in summer, they may now be planted close up against seach other without impairing their blooming. Sprinkle them freely with water three or four times a day a ter transplanting them, to keep them from willing.

Than a cool greenhouse there is no better place for chrysanthemums in bloom; the flowers open perfectly, they last so long, and their color is so nure.

But many trowers, especially amateurs, have great auccess in blooming chrysanthemums in temporary structures, which consist of a light wooden framework, covered over and around, tent fashion, with canvas, plant cloth, or strong muslin, so arranged as to be easily rolled up or drawn aside in fine weather and again replaced. Some of our florists have very large structures of this sort, and heared from common iron stoves and long strings of sheet iron smoke pines inside the ton. Other florists, who grow more chrysanthemums than they have room for in their regular greenhouses, erect very temporary structures out of their at this season unused hotbed sashes, also the s THEATMENT IN THE FALL.

HOW TO KEEP THEM OVER WINTER.

How to erre them over winter.

When they have done blooming in the fall, no matter whether they are growing in the open garden or in pots in the house, cut them down to the ground. If in note, save one or two plants of each kind for stock and throw the rest away. These stock plants can then be kept in a cool from window, a cool greenhouse, a shed, or wellar till they begin to grow again next March, when young plants may be taken from them, and then the old roots may be discarded. During winter they should be kept accool as possible without submitting them to actual frost, and at all times they should be kept slightly moist.

actual frost, and at all times they should be kept slightly moist.

In the case of outdoor plants, after cutting them down, mulch them over with their own cut off topa, some strawy litter or some dry forest tree leaves held in place by twigs or litter. This mulching may be removed before spring opens, say about the end of March. In rigorous localities, however, or in bleak exposures, or low moist land, where there would be any danger of winter-killing, a good plant of a kind should be dux up and packed close together, that is, alongside of but not over each other, and covered thinly with meist earth, in the cellar, on the floor, or on a box shelf, and kent there till spring. Fine varieties, or varieties of questionable hardiness should also be wintered indoors, be this in the cellar or elsewhere. A well-protected cold frame is also a fair place to winter chrysanthemums in. CHRYSANTHEMUMS FOR BLOOMING OUT OF DOORS,

All the small-flowered or pompone varieties are good outdoor plants. And is mild localities to these may be added Gloriosum. Red Dragon. Elaine. Baron Beust. Domination. Source d'Or. M. Bover. Gloria Mundi. Jardin des Plantes. He Janonaise. Bronze Shield. Julia Lagravere. Venus. Nevada. and Lady St. Clair. Should the weather continue favorable till the middle or 20th of November many other varieties open beautifully, for instance: Hon. J. Welsh. Cullingfordii. Moonlight, Jossica. Fimbriatum, Snowstorm. Christmas Eve. Golden Dragon. Ceres. Golden Prince. and Olympia.

BELEUT JAPANESE VARIETIES.

Falletties,
Freliois Josep
Follois Josep
Gloriosum,
Golden Brazon,
Grandiforum,
Phobus,
Corones,
Kioto,
Mrs W K. Barris,
Neckima,
Fondower
W. H. Lincoln, Elsine.
Mrs. Langtry.
Christmas Eve.
Mra. George Bullock.
Mra. Alphens Hardy.
L. Canbing.
Pelican.
Ethel.
The Bride. Source d'Or. Red Bragon. Comte de Germiny. Crimson Shades
Jeanne Delaux,
Pere Delaux,
Edouard Audiquier,
Hun J Walsh,
Mrs E, W Clark,
Edwin Molyneux. L'Incomparable, W. W. Coles.

Other Varieties. Aleyon, carmine rose.
Ceres, pale purple
Mine C. Audiquier, pinkish mauve.
Mrs. Frank Thompson, white and illas.
Mrs. J. N. Gerard, silvery pink.
Mrs. Fottier, soft rose.
M. Bayer, silvery pink.
i. F. Moseman, buff G. F. Moseman, bur La Triemphante, pale purple, thian B. Bird, delicate pink, Violet Rose, rose purple, Clympia, bronzy saimon.

SELECT CHINESE VARIETIES. Jardin des Plantes, Miss M. A. Haugis, Mrs. S. Coleman, Golden Queen of England, Lord Alcester, Mr. Bunn White Jowers.
White Venus.
Empress of India,
Belle Policyins.
Mrs. Heals.
Mrs. George Rundle. Collingfordit.
Julia Lagravera,
King of 'rimsons,
Prince of Wales,
Prince Alfred,
Putney George. Mr. Bunn.

Bronza.

Brann Beust.

Brazen bliefd.

Brazen bliefd.

Bronze Jardin des Flinten

H Shoesmith.

John Sauter.

Lord Woissley.

Jeanne d'Arc. whithsh. tipped purple.
Lady Slade, illac pink.
Ni Desterandum, dark grange red.
Mra. Mary Morgan, pink purple.
Alfred Balter, Illac pink
Perle Procleuse, rose purpla.
Mr. Brunleas, red tipped with vallow,
liero of Stoke Newinzton, rose purple.

SELECT ANEMONE VARIETIES

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Fablan de Medina, rosy ilian,
Mrs Judge Benediot, blush.
Thorpe, Jr., yellow.
Mrs. Charles Frait, whita,
James Weston, Canary,
Georges Sand, bronze red.

SELECT POMPONES,
Mrs. Astle, golden yellow, anemone.
Fanny, deep crimson.
Marabous, white, fimbriated.
La Bestree, white.
Yellow Drop yellow.
Maid of Kent, white.
Paquerette, slivery pink.
Scapin, amaranth.

METHOD IN HIS MADNESS.

Politics in Senator Bintr's Benunciation of Catholics and the Jesuit Press,

WASHINGTON, March 29.-Senator Blair's continued ravings about the Jesuits of the press is beginning to lead many to suspect that there is method in his madness, and that perhaps a little politics has something to do with his denunciation of the Catholics. The fact is recalled that New Hampshire was the only State in the Union which up to within a comparatively recent period contained in its Constitution a

Union which up to within a comparatively recent period contained in its Constitution a provision denying Roman Catholics the right to hold any State legislative office. Section 14, part 2. of the Constitution of New Hampshire formerly read as follows:

Every member of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by being any for two years at least next preceding his election above the property of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by being any for two years at least next preceding his election and for two years at least next preceding his election and the state which he may be chosen to represent of the value of one hundred pounds one had of which to be a freehold, whereof he is selected in his own right shall be at the time of his election an inhabitant of the town parish or place he may be chosen to represent such town, parish, or place immediately on his casaling to be qualification of State Senator, provided that "no person shall be capable of being elected a Senator who is not of the Protestant religion," and section 42 provided "that no person shall be capable of being elected a Senator who is not of the Protestant religion," and section 42 provided "that no person shall be compable of being elected a Senator who is not of the Protestant religion," and section 42 provided "that no person shall be compable of being elected a Senator who is not of the Protestant religion, and section 42 provided "that no person shall be covernor unless he shall be of the Protestant religion."

A number of changes were made in the Constitution in 1852, but though the provision requiring legislative officers to be possessed of an estate of a certain value and of a freshold was repealed, the clause almost immediately following, prescribing all but nervons of the Protestant religion. Was relained, and it was not until 1877. That the growing influence of the manufacturing towns enabled the Catholics to have the olonytious clause repealed and the Constitution of the State of the population rarely or neversity more than

SCOTLAND'S GREAT BRIDGE. THE FIRTH OF FORTH SPANNED BY

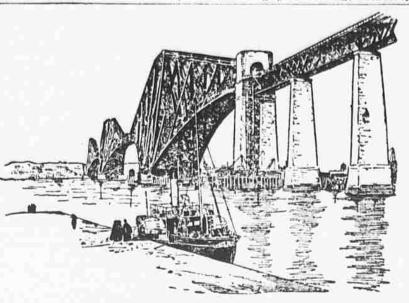
A GIGANTIC STRUCTURE

The Prince of Water's Ardnous Task in Briving the Last Rivet-Description of the Great Triumph of Engineering Skill. EDINBURGH, March 4.-This ancient town s in a tumult to-night such as it has not known before since time of war. The Prince of Wales has to-day successfully opened the great bridge over the Firth of the Forth, and hereafter the towns of Fifeshire and the northeast of Scotland will be two hours and about fifty miles nearer Edinburgh and England than before. All the big hotels and prominent resi-dences are illuminated. The city is full of strangers from the north and south, with many scientific visitors from France, Germany, and Austria. The streets are crowded with merrymakers and the voice of the bagpipe is heard in the land.
Larly this morning the influx began. For

hours the railroads and turnpikes from north and south and east and west poured in a constant stream of humanity-mon and women, boys and girls, children and babies. All sorts and conditions of the British race, from the coroneted earl to the humble Scotch peasant. Prince's street toward South Queensferry. eight miles away, whence springs the first pler of the tremendous span of iron and steel that rises in mid air over an arm of the open sea. From the trains alighted well-fed and prosperous railway directors, august members of Parliament, and prominent engineers and contractors, who had been invited to particinate in the ceremonies of the open

and the two half spans at the north and south ends are each 689 feet and 9 inches. Unward of 21,000 tons of cement, 707,000 cubic feet of granite, 117,000 cubic yards of manite, 117,000 cubic yards of manite, 117,000 cubic yards of granite, 117,000 cubic yards of manite, 117,000 cubic yards of granite, 117,000 cubic yards of standing a wind pressure of 55 pounds for every square foot of area, amounting to allout 7,700 tons of lateral pressure on the cantilevers. Measurement of the force of the wind in the highest gales that ever visit the coast has never yet registered a pressure of more than 27 pounds to the square foot. The surface of the bridge requiring to be kept painted is more than twenty acros, and already sixty acros of paint have been used upon it, an amount which, if surplied by a local expert in New York, might have reddened half of the Nineteenth presince. The rivets employed in the construction of the bridge, if laid end to end, would reach 380 miles, and the plates used in the manufacture of the tubes would extend a distance of 44 miles. The Sessonan of Edinburgh, which must be edited by an Irishman, estimates that the rivet holes, if put together end to end, would make a hole 110 miles long. The cost of the bridge thus far has been \$16,20,000 and it has been nine years in building. The cost of the bridge thus far has been \$16,20,000 and it has been nine years in building. Though supported by the four great railroads of the north—the Midjand, Great Northern, North Eastern, and North British—the Forth bridge is a separate concern, being guaranteed cerietually 4 per cent. Per annum by these four railway companies.

The Forth bridge is not nearly so handsome a structure as the bridge over the East River, either from a distance or close at band. From the water below it somewhat re-embles a skeleton structure as the bridge over the East River, either from a distance or close at band. From the water below it somewhat re-embles a skeleton structure as the bridge over the East River, either from a distan



ing, and apprehended a real New York Board of Alderman kind of a time. From the roads leading in from the environs of the city every species of vehicle brought in its eager freik. Now the blast of a horn sounded, and a four-in-hand bowled past from the estate of some noble or gentleman, the top of the canch covered with ladies in luxurious furs and gentlemen in heavy white driving conts, the owner of the turn-out holding the reins and skilfully threading his way among street cars, easily threading his way among street cars, cab, vans, carriages, and drags. Again an open travelling carriage, splashed with mud but coroneted and inacribed, occupied by a haughty chieftain in tartan and breeks and driven and guardel by gorgous flunkeys, attested the presence of some lighland peer. South mashers, in the latest London costumes, drove in their dog carts tandem, accompanied by rosy-checked girls, violets a I roses contrasting with their furs in diance of expense and the season. Little parties of young ladies and geatlemen on thoroughers and the intervening spaces were filled in with numerable farmers' wagons, bringing who families to the show; cabs in which London newspaper artists and roporters were bustling about, and every manner of Secteh horse that the country round about Edinburgh was to produce.

The procession on foot was no less varied to produce.

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the country round about Education and the country round and interesting. Plateons of Sectim militial men in Highland costime, their bare knees as red with cold as the groundwork of their plaids, preceded by merrily-squaking bagpipes, occasionally matched along the side-walks. Prince's street, which is famous for its contrastic street all over Great Britain, outdid itself by preducements of the producement of the produceme



out of the street approaching thereof. The order that he might care no incorporate and up with drawing room, dining room, kitchen, and lavatory was prepared for him, and the most slaborate and perfect luncheon that the day for was provided him in this car, which he occupied with his brither, his son, and, his son-in-law-respectively the Duke of Edinburch Prince (seeze, and the Duke of Edinburch Prince (seeze, and the Juke of Fidulation) and Edinburch were decorated with bunting, which brought little crowfs there to see the distinguished travellers. The train was all vory rouled down the cuttains whenever their carriage stopped.

Until Daimony was reached, where the two princes and two dukes were to be the guests of suffered than the presentation of an address by "the Lord Provost, Maristrates, and Council of her Majastr's ancient capital of Normony, than the opening of the bridge. The station had been decorated in crimson, the Lord Provest, Maristrates, and Council of her Majastr's ancient capital of Normony, than the opening of the bridge. The station had been decorated in crimson, the Lord Provest, Maristrates, and Council of her work may be a suffered than the present of the bridge. The station had been decorated in crimson, the Lord Provest, Maristrates, and Council of the Prince before he handed him the veilum on which in was allowed the address to the Prince before he handed him the veilum on which in was allowed to the prince of the prince o





GOSSIP ABOUT THE BOXER GREAT WILL BE THE BETTING

BULLIFAN AND JACKSON, Sollivan's Opinion of the Colored Ma English Opinion of the Two - Red Gallagher's Chance - McAntiffe's 888.6

The California Athletic Club is now lab

ing with the greatest problem it has ret countered. Ever since Peter Jackson defeat Joe McAuliffe in its ring it has been desired.

of bringing about a contest between the vic and John L. Sullivan. At first Sullivan's pugnance to fighting a neg o was so str that all its efforts scemed destined to Smith, the Figlish champion, in a ster, the champion of champions saw t Peter was a foeman worthy of any pugili fists, and to refuse to meet him hastily we be considered by the sporting world as virtual admission of his supremacy. Such admission Sullivan would not and could make, and he then ancounced that as so the got out of his difficulty with the Mississi authorities he would be prepared to fight negro, provided sufficient money indu ment was held out for such a cont He thought that inducement should a purse of \$25,000, of which he was willing 000 should go to the loser. Last week the fellow was happily freed, to all intents and poses, from his legal entanglements, and, to his word, he at once announced his res ness to make a contract with the club for contest it so greatly desires. That contract of not be made at present, owing to the fact that club does not feel justified in offering a pure the magnitude Sullivan demands. Some t

ago the Executive Roard of the club, to whe the master was reterred, announced that would hang up \$15,000 for Sully and Peter compete for but the Boston boy announced in reply that he was not at liberty to see any offer, but that if be was he would consider this one. Now he is will to help the club out of its diffice by making a concession which, we lessenting the size of the purse. In making a concession which, we lessenting the size of the purse. In mining that the prize shall be \$20,000, and to test that all go to the winner. The matter be settled in the course of a week or two, a lam inclined to telieve that Sullivan will be his way, that the match will be made, and the course of a week or two, a lam inclined to telieve that Sullivan will be his way, that the match will be made, and the world for thinking. The big follow a Jarkson spar with his old side barriner. If Ashton in Boston, and on that occasion I satisfied Ashton did all in his power to Peter to his trumps and expose his style fighting for Sully's benefit. The result of I go satisfied Sullivan thoroughly that Peter remarkably quick and clever, but that he odefeat him. In a conversation with him a week or two after boot Sullivan told me that Jackson backwonderful reach. Said he: "In this result of it." It et hen stood up and illustrated Peter the him as week or two after boot Sullivan told me that Jackson has wonderful reach. Said he: "In this results of it." It has made in a him of confidence. I cannot detail, was ment, which, as it was made in a him of confidence. I cannot detail, was ment, which, as it was made in a him of confidence. I cannot detail, was ment, which, as a law of confidence of cannot detail, was confidence of the confidence of cannot detail, was ment, which him a week or two of a fact of the confidence of the confide

"AN OLD SUBSCHERER" CORRECTED.
The Sus Bida's Print Gon, do Fonceca"
Fitture for that of Gra, Crook.
"An Old Subscherler" referring to the excelent and accurate pretrait of the late Gen, Crook which This Story price of the late Gen, Crook which This Story price of the late Gen, Crook which This Story price of the late Gen, Grook which This Story price of the late Gen, Grook which This Story price of the late Gen, Grook which This Story price of the late Gen, Grook which This Story price of the late Gen, Grook which This Story price of the late Gen, Grook which The Story price of the late Gen, Grook which The Story price of the late Gen, Grook which the late of the Brazilian republic, Give us something fresh."
That "An Old Subscriber" is a most worthy and intelligent person is sufficiently proved by the fact that he is an old subscriber, and his communication, therefore, is entitled to the respectful consideration that is implied in a request that he will look on this picture:

ORN. CHOOK.

And then on this:

ORN. CHOOK.

And then on this:

ORN. CHOOK.

And then on this:

ORN. DE FONNEYA.

"An Old Subscriber" will observe that Gen. The Gook is looking to the right which the late of the la

Snukes Eld a Stramboat of Sate.

From the Gaveston Sens.

From the Gaveston Sens.

CARRO, Hi., March 26.—A novel methor ridding steamboats of rodents has been a constitution of the steamer Seating.

Youngest son of Capt. Cole was some time prosented with a pair of large spotted and which, as they were perfectly harmless, a deposited in the hull of the boat until to cold be conveniently housed.

A few days later a great commotion was ticed among the rate which always in steamboats and burges in great numb. White meared at Gollonda landing hunds of them were observed scanniering asboration continued all night, and in the more the captain found to the ways to sent the substantial of the boat until the more the captain found to the succession of the latter was for the captain found to the post of the latter was for the captain found to the latter was foun